

Wilmington Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1842.

No. 1112

Vol. XXII.

THE FIRST COLLEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It may be pleasing to you to record for the information of many of your readers who will be interested in them, some facts respecting the early efforts of the citizens of the upper part of North Carolina for the education of their youth.

The first College or institution that offered a complete college course of instruction, was established at Charlotte, a small village, the county seat of Mecklenburg county, and went into operation about the year 1785, under the name of *Queen's College*. It was founded by the liberality and efforts of the gentlemen in that vicinity, or between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, consisting almost exclusively of Scotch Irish Presbyterians, for the purpose of training their youth to usefulness and for perpetuating among their descendants religion, morality, and sound knowledge in their secluded hermitage in the wilderness.

Isaac Alexander, M. D., of the numerous family of Alexanders, of which, together with that of Harris, it is said that about the time of the Revolution, they constituted at least a quarter of the county, was the first President.

The father of the first President, Abraham Alexander, Esq., for a long time the presiding magistrate of the county, was chairman of the convention that met in Charlotte, and after a couple of days of deliberation issued the famous *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*, July 20th, 1775, and sent it to Congress by Mr. James Jack, more than a year before the National Declaration was made.

After this declaration of independence, the name of the institution was changed from *Queen's College* to *Liberty Hall*.

When the British forces advanced from South Carolina, in the war that followed the declaration of independence, the college exercises were suspended, the students scattered, and the building occupied by the invaders as a hospital. The ruins were left in the rear of the college, and the site of the college, a few years ago, was a country which, from the harassing of their foraging parties, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, even by an armed force, they named the *Hornet's Nest*.

Rev. Alexander McWhorter, of New Jersey, was the last President. By the direction of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, in the year 1784, he had visited that region of country as a missionary, to administer the ordinances and assist in organizing congregations, and adjusting the boundaries of those already formed, and the ordaining of elders; and was so acceptable to the congregations that next year calls were made out from Hopewell, Centre, Thysara, (Cathy's settlement) and Fourth creek, for him to become pastor. These were declined; but he afterwards became President of the College. Upon the breaking up of the institution by the invasion of Carolina, he returned to New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of a long and useful life.

The instruction given by the President and two Professors embraced a complete literary course, and as much of the mathematics and natural philosophy, as was customary in any college in America.

There were necessary permanent funds, and the College was sustained by the tuition fees and the donations of individuals.

The youth educated in that institution have all slept with their fathers, and no list of their names remains. One of the degrees conferred is still in existence, in the possession of Mr. J. D. Graham, of Lincoln county.

A few names of graduates are presented in the memoirs of the aged; as Col. Polk, an officer in the Revolution, and father of Bishop Polk, of the Episcopal Church; John Graham, M. D., Francis Cummings, D. D., who labored in Georgia, and Thomas Henderson, M. D., of Charlotte. The three last named, for the purpose of economy, kept bachelor's hall in a small building erected for the purpose; while the other students were accommodated at the students' hall.

Thomas Henderson, M. D., after the Revolution, occupied the college building for a High School, which he carried on with great reputation for many years. Of the few survivors of the pupils of this school, the venerable man from whom these facts were obtained, John Robins, D. D., long pastor of Poplar Field, is one. The late Dr. Wilson, of Rocky River, one of whose sons is now missionary in Africa, and Mr. James Wallace, long pastor of Providence, were among his pupils.

No remains of the college buildings now remain; the site is occupied by the dwelling of Mr. Julius Alexander.

While Mr. Henderson's High School continued, it is not known that efforts were made for a College; those not satisfied with the amount of instruction obtained at his school, went to Nassau Hall in New Jersey.

After the time of Henderson, various efforts were made to erect a college for that region of country; and at one time a charter was obtained from the Legislature. But nothing efficient or permanent was

done till within a few years. The descendants of those congregations which erected *Liberty Hall* have put up Davidson College, about twenty miles from Charlotte, with sanguine hopes of success. The worthy President of this institution, or some of its friends, will probably in a short time, favor you with a sketch of its history and prospects.

I have thought you would take pleasure in snatching, even temporarily, from the oblivion that is fast going over them, some few names and some actions of a generation that ought never to be forgotten.

Respectfully yours, VIATOR.

CIRCULATING EVIL REPORTS.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

A melancholy instance of the cruelty of the circulation of evil reports, occurred a few years since in the city of New York. A young man whom I shall call William Murphy, the son of a wealthy, conspicuous, and old inhabitant of the city, contracted an intimacy with a person of very captivating manners and depraved morals. William, young, inexperienced, and unsuspecting, was flattered with the attention of this man, and was betrayed by him into many follies and sins. His father was immersed in business, his only sister was constantly in the gay world, and none of William's family suspected the dangers into which he was led, nor did he the amount of them until his bad intimate (tried I will not call him) was detected in cheating at a gaming table, forged a note, and was obliged to fly from the city.

William had been tempted by this man to the gaming table; he had suffered heavy losses there, had been led into other wrong doings. The knowledge of all this came like a thunder bolt upon his family. They were overwhelmed with mortification and grief. William shut himself up in his room.

The Murphys were distinguished people; nothing in the city was talked of so much as the disgrace of William Murphy. Every thing he had done, and much worse acts that he had not done, were told and retold, and every idle word brought to the Murphys by calling themselves particular friends. Mr. Somebody heard Mr. Somebody else, who was very intimate with the Murphys, say that they should wonder if William had not some thing to do with it; forger! The next person through whose hands the report passed, said, William had something to do with it. And the next edition of the story was, that William had actually received the money got by the forger, and paid his gaming debts with it.

Oh, could these persons who thus talked over the calamities and disgrace of the son of their friends as they would have discussed common news, have looked into the house of the wretched Murphy! Could they have seen the father pining and down his spacious apartments, his heart filled with grief and disappointment at the disgrace of his own son—could they have seen the mother rise from the sleepless pillow with a swollen eye and fluttering heart—could they have seen the domestics removing again and again the untouched dishes from tables uselessly spread; and above all, could they have followed the sister to the room of that poor young man, and seen him, the picture of remorse and misery, while she hung over him, trying, in vain, to convince him that the faults were not irretrievable, that the storm would pass over and his father would again look upon him with kindness. Think you if they had seen all this, (and with the eye of true sympathy they might have seen it) they could, by aggravating evil reports, have multiplied and sharpened the arrows that were piercing the bosoms of this unhappy family! Had they, by a generous effort of the imagination, for one moment put themselves in the Murphy's place; had they imitated him who without sin, was touched with the feeling of our infirmities, they would have been silent, or uttered only words of kindness. But alas! they carelessly cast stones which were to inflict death!

One of the two or three friends who had brought in the flying reports, called into Mr. Murphy's second evening after the disclosure, and told him as received facts the rumors about the forger. The moment the visitor had departed, Mr. Murphy went for the first time to William's apartment, repeated what he had just heard, and demanded in a voice almost suffocated with emotion, confession of the whole truth.

The poor young man had fasted 48 hours, he was weak and confused. The sight of his father, the anguish of his disordered countenance and the anger flashing from his eye, deprived him of all use of his mind. He made no attempt to explain the circumstances alleged against him. Easily as it was he did not see how he could extricate himself from suspicion. His faculties were suspended. He merely feebly asserted his innocence. This was afterwards proved beyond all question, and many circumstances came to light that alleviated the sins he had committed, but alas! too late for this victim of evil reports. The morning after this interview with his father he was found

dead in his bed. An empty laudanum vessel was beside his pillow. Truly there is life and death in the tongue.

I trust, my young friends, this story may awaken your attention to the subject of evil reports. It may be rare that such fatal injury is inflicted as in the instance I have related, but if they do so other harm they certainly harm your own souls.

THIS WORLD.—They who say that this is a miserable world, or this is a miserable life, say not well. It is misanthropy, or a diseased imagination only, that says this. Life is liable to misery, but misery is not its very being; it is not a miserable existence. Witness—I know not what things to say, or how many. The eye is opened to a world of beauty and to heaven—all sublimity and loveliness. The ear heareth tones and voices that touch the heart with joy, with rapture. The great wide atmosphere breathes upon us—bathes us with softness and fragrance. Then look deeper. How many conditions are happy! Childhood is happy; and youth is preeminently happy; and prosperity hath its joy, and wealth its satisfaction; and the warm blood that flows in the ruddy cheek and sinewy arm of honest poverty, is a still better gift. No song is so hearty and cheering—none that steals forth from the windows of gay saloons—as the song of honest labor among the hills and mountains. Oh! to be a man—with the true energies and affections of a man—all men feel it to be good. To be a healthful strong, true-hearted and loving man—how much better is it, than to be the minion or master, of any condition—lord, landgrave, king or Caesar! How many affections too are happy—gratitude, generosity, pity, love, and the consciousness of being beloved! And to bow the heart, in lowliness and adoration, before the Infinite, all blessing, ever-blessed One—to see in the all surrounding brightness and glory, not beauty and majesty only, but the all beautiful, all-Majestic, all-Consistent Mind and Spirit of love—this is to be filled with more than created fulness—it is to be filled with all the fulness of God!

A world where such things are—a world, above all, where such a presence is—merely to me, a goodly world. I look around upon it, I meditate upon it, I feel its blessings and beatitudes; and I say, surely it is a world of plenteousness and beauty and gladness, of love and friendships, of blessed homes and holy altars, of sacred communions and lofty aspirations, of immortal prospects; and I remember that He who made it, looked upon it, and saw that it was very good.

Rev. Dr. Deury's Discourses.

The objects of society are disappointed, if a high state of morals does not distinguish those who perform the duties of public officers. It is in the power of every one of those, whatever his functions, to give a tone to all within his influence, which extending beyond that circle reaches the outposts of society and directs its most important operations. An independent expression of opinion, though for a while subjecting the person to abuse, seldom fails, if founded in what is right, to elevate the character, and prove a source of honorable distinction. Mr. Justice Blackstone, when asked by the Minister if he might expect him, in a particular office, to sustain the government, answered, he would sustain the law. He lost the office, but has gained the applause of posterity. If every person entrusted with a public duty, would remember the station, and forget himself, there would be many examples like these. The people, catching the infection flowing from noble examples, would learn also to forget the man, in veneration for the public officer. They would feel, that his official honors were placed upon his brow, not to elevate one individual above another, but that a public good might be accomplished, and personal right secured. But unless the officer has this feeling for himself and his station, he cannot expect it in the people. Politicians thus may exercise a noble influence; but they must be statesmen, not demagogues. The rabble shout may elevate one into the air, as the whirlwind lifts a feather; but the calm, always the season of most rational good, leaves him alone in obscurity and dishonor.

Ind. Monitor.

Pro the New York Express.

ELOPEMENT.

The elopement we alluded to yesterday, of a young girl of the West, from a well known boarding school on Staten Island, has attracted a great deal of attention.

This young girl, who is nearly connected with two among the most distinguished officers of the army, was left by her fond parent, in a boarding school on Staten Island, with some three years yet before her to complete her education, where a Capt. Shinley, late an officer in the British army, and serving either in the field of Waterloo or N. Orleans, first became acquainted with her. Through the instrumentality, as it is said, of the son of the lady who kept the boarding school, but without her knowledge or her con-

sent, the acquaintance of this Capt. Shinley ripened into an agreement to be married and to elope. He boarded for a long time at the Pavilion, but he subsequently became a resident of the house itself, on account of a previous matrimonial connection he had formed with the family of the lady whose school the young girl was in. On Saturday week, the young lady was permitted to come to the city on the pretence of visiting her father who had just been here, but was not here then, when the marriage took place; and Feb. 23, after having returned home, under another pretence she again came to the city, when they both sailed in the pocket ship *Mediator* for London, which brought out the facts in the case.

This Capt. Shinley is now one of the mixed commission for the suppression of the Slave Trade, stationed at Demarara. His age is variously represented. The lowest point is stated at 49, and the highest at 70, this disagreement of computation arising from the savage looking pair of mustachios and whiskers which the captain wore, while it is affirmed he *rouges* not a little, and wears a wig and false teeth, such ornaments as all will allow, often add much youth to the appearance of old men. The Captain too dresses remarkably well, *realizes* admirably, and has figured not a little in our fashionable society, so that when he concentrated all these ornaments and faculties to fascinate and bewitch a young girl not yet 14, who knew nothing of the world, it is not at all remarkable that he had success. He is said, however, to be respectably connected in England, and he has left behind his marriage certificates in the hands of a respectable merchant. This is his third wife. Under a late law of New York, it may be as well to add here, the marriage of a young girl under 16 is voidable, but not void.

Another of the New York papers says:

The young lady referred to is Miss Emily Craghan, the daughter of a Mr. Craghan of one of the western states, who has been an Indian agent in the service of the Government. Her uncle is the celebrated hero of Sandusky, Col. Craghan, of the U. S. Army. Her father is now in Washington. She is the heiress, it is said, of half a million of dollars. The affair has produced a great excitement in fashionable circles, and exonerations are, of course, thrown out at random upon all parties concerned.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—Although this venerable man has been stigmatized with monomania, pronounced a fool, and puffed for imbecility of mind, we observe from the proceedings of Congress that he displays a lofty learning and talent in his speeches which no man in the House of Representatives can reach, and not one in the Senate can surpass. Fool he may be, but his speeches are too sensible for his opponent; none of whom seem to "try him single handed," for when one collars him, they all collar him, and yet they cannot throw him—the old gentleman, however, in the "scuffle" very often "downs" an opponent, and seems to lay him down with great ease, as though he would not hurt a hair on his head; he evinces in this a good deal of the Quaker. His recent defence against the charge of seeking to dissolve the Union, and the allegations and imputations brought against him by Mr. Marshall's resolutions, is as affecting and patriotic as it is powerful and triumphant. It is a great pity, however, that the old gentleman, who lived in the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and all of whom he held an important station in office—we say it is a great pity that he should feel it his duty—to think himself perjured in refusing to present any and all petitions sent to him, without reference to character. This evidently tends to tarnish a name which, had he avoided it, must have lived in the recollections of generations far yet to come, with reverence and great renown.

Milton Chronicle.

JOHN Q. ADAMS'S defence, as he called it, on the resolutions to censure him, is said to have embraced a large part of the history of his own life, and consequently the interesting events which have occurred in Europe and America for the last half century. It was listened to with the deepest attention by the House.

The ex-President again took occasion, in the course of his remarks, to "define his position," as regards slavery and the right of petition. He said he had told the House, the country and his constituents ten years ago, when presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, that if they expected him to support them they were mistaken. He said he had repeated the same sentiment time after time in that House. He repeated it now. He said if a bill were to be brought into this House for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia tomorrow, he would vote against it. But he argued his duty, as a representative, to present these petitions.

Mr. A.'s position is, (as properly summed up by a Virginia contemporary,) that while he is opposed to slavery, he admits that it is protected and guaranteed by the constitution from all attack, and that it is a question, which, in all its bearings,

must be regulated and controlled by the slave-holding states themselves. Secondly, he believes he cannot divest himself of his representative duty to present a petition sent to him, even for a dissolution of the Union.

His conduct is eccentric. A part of it we cannot approve. But to see an old man—an honorable and patriotic old man—day after day baited like a bull, for no other purpose that we can see but merely for the amusement of seeing his noble efforts to free himself from his persecutors,—we say, this exhibition excites our sympathy for the weaker side, and a degree of indignation against the assailing numbers. *Greenborough Patriot.*

MR. ADAMS AND THE HAVERRILL PETITION.

In the debate on Mr. Marshall's resolution, in the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, Mr. Botts, of Virginia, commenced his remarks with the following explanation of Mr. Adams's position in relation to the Haverhill petition:

What was the question before the House? And what was the offence committed by the gentleman from Massachusetts? The gentleman had presented to this House a petition, not asking that Congress should dissolve this Union by an act of legislation, but that Congress should devise measures by which the peaceful dissolution may be effected. The gentleman from Massachusetts, standing here as one of the patriots of the land, after having been in the service of the country for half a century, with one foot standing—he would say, if the gentleman would pardon him—on the verge of the grave, asked that the petition might be referred to a committee, of which he would of course, in common courtesy, be placed at the head, that he might have an opportunity of doing—what? Of appealing to his fellow citizens, and remonstrating with them against the horrors of a dissolution of the Union. He had told them that this was a feeling not confined to the forty-six individuals who had signed that petition; that it is a growing and increasing evil; and that the sentiment is widely spread throughout the Commonwealth of which he is a Representative. And he asked them to permit him, as a member of this House, to present a remonstrance, and appeal to these petitioners against the folly of their course. [Mr. Adams bowed his head to the table in assent to Mr. B.'s suggestions as to his motives.] That was his (Mr. B.'s) understanding of the subject. And on that question the proposition was submitted: first, that the gentleman should be censured; and then, should deem it a mark of great grace and mercy on the part of the House that he was not expelled!

From the Richmond Whig.

MR. JEFFERSON, A TARIFF MAN!!!

Mr. Scott made the self styled Democracy open their eyes, Friday, when he read extracts from Mr. Jefferson's Message, to prove that the "Father of Democracy" was not only in favor of *Internal Improvements by the General Government*, but was a warm advocate of a Tariff. The proof was conclusive, and produced quite a sensation in the Hall.

As it is not generally known that Mr. Jefferson entertained these opinions, and in fact, directly opposite ones having been attributed to him, we annex the extracts. It will be seen, that he, in the spirit of an American, was not disposed to give Foreigners an advantage over our own People, and his Democracy did not shudder at the idea of taxing European luxuries for the support of Government and the encouragement of "Domestic Manufactures." The duty, he says, falls upon the rich, and he puts it to their "patriotism" to say, if they would not prefer to pay this tax, and appropriate the proceeds to Roads, Rivers, Canals, &c. We think Mr. Jefferson was wrong in recommending Internal Improvements by the Federal Government—for we consider that system not only unconstitutional, but highly impolitic, and in its tendencies corrupting and consolidating. But as to the policy of taxing foreign luxuries for the maintenance of the National Independence, and for the advantage of our own citizens over foreigners—we entirely concur with him—as we do in most of his political views.

Here are the extracts—first from his Message in 1806, and again two years later, from his Message in 1808.

"The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of import, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of War shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the import and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of articles on which import is paid, are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only, who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of public Education, Roads, Rivers, Canals and

such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the Constitutional enumeration of Federal powers. By these operations new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear; their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties."—*Jeff's Message* 1806.

"The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be insured, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vault? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvements of Roads, Canals, Rivers, Education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the power which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?"—*Jeff's Message* 1808.

The Dragon for me.—"Papa," said

one of his boys to the dragon, "I had a funny dream last night."

"Well, Tommy, what was your funny dream?"

"I dreamed the devil came into your store."

"The Devil?"

"Yes Pa, the devil; that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Ambo Jam, who has fits, and who broke a little baby's arm the other day because he cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter and laid the end of his long tail on the chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it out, and asked if you was't a descon. And I thought you did't look up, but said you was; and then he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a rat, and says he is me; 'that's the descon for me!' and ran out of the shop laughing so loud, that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up."

The descon quit the traffic and joined the Washington Temperance Society.

THE HAPPY MAN.—He was born in the city of Regeneration—in the house of living faith—in the parish of Repentance unto life—educated in the school of obedience—and lives in the plain of perseverance—works at the trade of diligence—has a large estate in the county of Contentment—and does jobs of self-denial—he wears the plain garment of humility—and has a better suit to put on when he attends the court of justice, the robe of Christ's righteousness—he often walks in the valley of self abasement—and sometimes climbs the mountains of spiritual-mindedness—he breakfasts every morning on spiritual prayer—and sups every evening on the same—he has meat to eat the world knows not of—and drinks the sweetest milk of the word: Thus happy he lives, and happy he dies. Happy is he who has gospel submission in his will—due order in his affections—sound peace in his conscience—sanctifying grace in his soul—real divinity in his breast—true humility in his heart—the Redeemer's yoke on his neck—a vain world under his feet—a crown of glory on his head—happy! three happy! is such a man.

In order to attain unto this state, pray frequently live firmly, wait patiently, work abundantly, live holy, die daily, watch your heart, guide your senses, redeem your time, love Christ, and long for glory.

THE WAY TO RISE IN LIFE.—No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthily his part in life, without a few moral characters. The basis of such character is a virtuous, fixed principle; or a deep, fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, truth, benevolence, justice, are not with him words without meaning; he knows and he feels their sacred import, and aims in the tenor of his life, to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character, he knows what is right, and is firm in doing it. Such a man has independence of character; he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made a tool of to serve the purposes of party. Such a man has a true worth of character; and his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, to the world.

Am, then, my friends, to attain this character: aim at virtue and moral excellence. This is the first, the indispensable qualification of a good citizen. It imports life, strength, and beauty, not only to individual character, but to all the institutions and interests in society. It is indeed the dew and rain that nourish the vine and fig tree, by which we are shaded and refreshed.

It is a curious fact, that children are the best judges of character at the first sight in the world. There is an old Scotch proverb, 'they are never cannie that dogs and bairns dinna like,' and there is no truer proverb.

MR. ADAMS.

Extract from a Speech delivered by Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives.

February 5, 1848.

I hold that it is no perjury, that it is no high treason; but the exercise of a sacred right to offer such a petition; and that it is false in morals as it is inhuman in spirit to charge on men who, under the countenance of such declarations as I have here quoted, come ask of this House a redress of grievances. I undertake to prove that the consequences in the free States from this "course," justify them in such a course. And if they do mistake their remedy, this Government should not turn them away, and charge them with high treason and subornation of perjury; but ought to take it up—to weigh the considerations which can be urged in their favor, and if there be none but those which are so eloquently set forth in the pamphlet I have quoted, these should be considered. If they have mistaken their remedy, the House should do as the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Marshall) told us he was ready to do, admit the facts, and tell these men that their grievances are not to be remedied by a dissolution of the Union; that there are other remedies within their power, either by obtaining an amendment of the Constitution, or in some other constitutional mode; and that, although Congress cannot grant the prayer of their petition, they will take upon themselves to require so far as they can, their just causes of complaint.

These sentiments in the "pamphlet from which I read, are sentiments of the great patriots and fathers of the Revolution—of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe. They were the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson throughout his whole life. He proclaimed them in the Declaration of Independence; he had proclaimed them before in the Legislature of his own State; he had even proposed in that Legislature the abolition of slavery. And these continued to be his sentiments down to the last day of his life. I will not read the eloquent passage so often quoted from his Notes on Virginia—a passage in which he declared that he trembled at the thought of the consequences of an insurrection of the slaves, and admitted that in such a contest "the Almighty had not one attribute which could take sides with the master." I refer those who charge me with crime to the letter itself. In one short passage of the memoirs of his own life, written toward its close, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and shortly before his death, infusing an earnestness of his movements in favor of a revision of the laws of Virginia, he speaks of a bill proposed by him to be introduced for the abolition of slavery; and he there says—at the close of his life—with eternity perhaps before his eyes:

"The bill on the subject of slaves was a mere digest of the existing laws respecting them, without any intimation of a plan for a future and general emancipation. It was thought better that this should be kept back, and attempted only by way of amendment, whenever the bill should be brought on. The principle of the amendment, however, were agreed on; that is to say, the freedom of all born after a certain day, and deportation at a proper age. But it was found that the public mind would not yet bear the proposition, nor will it even at this day. Yet the day is not distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government."

Yes, sir, and he adds, "the day is not far distant when this must be done, or worse will follow." These were among the last words of Jefferson; and I ask what worse than this was there in the memorial I presented, and which so deeply affected the sensibility of the gentleman from Kentucky, that he charged me with high treason and subornation of perjury for introducing any thing that even equaled towards such a thing? I say it was no crime to present such a petition here. And I hope my colleague, (Mr. Cushing,) from whose immediate constituents this petition came, will vindicate himself and them from the charge here put forth against both. I say it was no crime, it was only the exercise of a right, although they who exercise it may have mistaken their remedy. I believe their complaints to be just; and I hold that this House, instead of shutting them out of doors, and charging them with crimes, is bound to consider their petition, and to return them an answer which will contribute to the removal of their grievances, and reconcile them to the continuance of the Union, which, under a state of irritated feeling, they may have, for a moment, been ready to depart from.

Sir, the dissolution of the Union! high treason! subornation of perjury! Why, sir, what is the whole volume of the proceedings of South Carolina for the last ten years? What are the two resolutions in the pamphlet from which the gentleman from that State (Mr. Rhet) read to us on this floor? Was that gentleman ever charged with high treason for having prepared such resolutions to be offered here? Was he charged with the commission of perjury in his own person? If there be any foundation for the charges now made against me, then the gentleman from South Carolina is guilty of actual perjury in his own person; for he, like the rest of us, has sworn to support the Constitution. Sir, dissolution of the Union! high treason! subornation of perjury! Why, sir, it is but a few days since one of the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr.

Bots) rose in his place and declared that one of the high officers of the Government—the Secretary of the Navy Department—was of opinion that it is high time the Union should be dissolved, and that he was in favor of it. The member from Arkansas rose instantly and denied it, and then wrote to that high dignitary, calling upon him for his own disclaimer of such a charge; but he showed much the same sort of courtesy to the gentleman from Virginia as the gentleman from Kentucky has shown to me. The high dignitary, it seems, is far above any association with the member from Richmond. Oh yes! he is very far superior to him; so much so, that he calls upon the Public to disavow that any conversation could have been supposed to pass between them. He moves in a higher sphere! [A laugh.] A member of this House, placed here by constituents as respectable as can be found in this country—the man of forty-seven thousand—was a character far too low ever to be found in conversation at all with so elevated a dignitary! [Laughter.] But does he deny that he entertained the opinion charged upon him? Oh, no; he admits it all. But then it was on conditions! and qualifications! Yes, and what were they? After asserting the high superiority of his personal dignity over a mere common member—but I might have said, and all here will bear me out in saying, a very distinguished member of Congress; but the dignitary was very far above him; his associations lay in a higher region. [A laugh.] Perhaps above the clouds—perhaps in them. [A loud laugh.] After stating this, he goes on to say:

"I will not pretend to say what Mr. Bots can prove, but I assert, in the most direct and unqualified manner, that he cannot prove the truth of his charge against me, by any witness who is himself a man of truth. I understand that charge to be that I am, or have been, the 'advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union,' without qualifications or conditions. I have never, at any time of my life, entertained any such opinion or feeling. On the contrary, I have, on all occasions, advocated union upon the true principles of the constitution, and have sought to recommend my own principles, upon the ground that they were conservative of the constitution and the Union. This is well known to you, for with you I have had conversations 'for hours' upon this very subject. You say correctly that I have 'printed and published my opinions under almost every form of address, essay, pamphlet, and book'; and if any thing can be found in any one of these publications to justify the charge of Mr. Bots, I will surrender the point."

Now we shall see hereafter whether he "surrenders the point" or not. Mr. A. further read as follows:

"I think it almost certain, although I cannot recall any particular occasion on which it occurred, that I have expressed a decided preference for a dissolution of the Union over the establishment of systems of policy which I regarded as fatal to all true liberty. I avow the same opinion now. I would sooner see the Union dissolved than witness the success of this very abolition movement. I would sooner see it dissolved, than witness the establishment of a consolidated government, with all power and all right in the hands of an uncontrolled and irresponsible majority; I would sooner see it dissolved than witness the establishment of any principles which violate its true character and defeat its legitimate objects. These opinions I am very certain that I have often expressed, and I shall often express them hereafter. But, that I am, or ever have been, a disunionist, in any other sense than is here expressed, is utterly untrue."

His "decided preference"—for what? For high treason? [A laugh.] No. For subornation of perjury? No. For a dissolution of the Union! [Laughter.] He thinks he has. [Laughter.] Now I say, give me the benefit of that condition, and I will show that the men of Havre are the most innocent persons in the world. I am going to prove that the oppressions they suffer come within the very condition on which the honorable Secretary says he should prefer a dissolution of the Union. To be sure they would not be the same. The Secretary says he would sooner witness a dissolution of the Union than witness the success of this very abolition movement. What does he mean? I suppose the Havre petition is the "abolition movement." If so, what is its "success"? Not must be its reception by this House. Not the grant of what it prays for—but only that it shall be received. And does this high dignitary—the Secretary of the Navy Department—mean to say that he should prefer a dissolution of the Union to the reception of this petition by this House? Perhaps the member from Arkansas or the gentleman from Kentucky may be of that opinion. But suppose he is not, what does it mean? What is the "abolition movement," as before you now? Suppose it is the abolition of slavery in this District of Columbia; and perhaps the abolition of the slave trade; the recognition of the black republic of Hayti, and the reception of Quashimpo as a foreign Minister—does the Secretary say he would prefer to this the dissolution of the Union? Does the gentleman from Kentucky say that? I do not ask the member from Arkansas—but I ask, does the gentleman from Alabama, who offered the first of these resolutions against me? Does he mean to say that if a petition which has been received by the House, and referred to a standing committee of this House, and on which a report is expected, shall be granted—and in consequence our commerce with Hayti

shall be doubled and quadrupled, and the claims of our citizens on that Government (suspended now, on the simple condition of our acknowledgment of Hayti's independence) shall be allowed and paid, this will be such a "success" of the present abolition movement" that he will instantly go for a dissolution of the Union? Or does it mean more? I charge on the Secretary's answer indefinite language: there is an evasion of the question; he may stretch the terms he has used, or may contract them, when it comes to an explanation. It is not a fair, open, honest-hearted answer to the question put to him. "Are you or are you not for a dissolution of the Union?"

Again: He says he should prefer a dissolution of the Union to the establishment of "a consolidated Government." And what is "a consolidated Government?" Many say that this Government is now a consolidated Government. They are vague terms. They have no specific meaning. And is the Secretary to escape by a vague qualification like this? But he should prefer a dissolution of the Union to the establishment of principles "which violate its true character, or its legitimate objects." And again, I ask, what are they? Most assuredly to this Secretary they are one thing, and to you, Mr. Speaker, they are another. What is the "true character" of the Government? What is its "legitimate object?" Here is a wide range for every member of this House to judge for himself. If one man has a right to say that they are, another man has the same right, under the same common instrument—the Constitution. On this ground, every man in this House, as soon as in his opinion, the true and legitimate purposes of this Government are violated, may take steps to dissolve the Union. Here, in this House, is a body of us, who think that a protective tariff is among the "legitimate objects" of this Federal Government; and not only so, but that its establishment is one of the most sacred duties of Congress. We hold that the Constitution is extended over this wide empire for the protection of all our great interests—for the protection, if you please, of the interests of slavery. I do not deny that I admit it. For the protection of the People against the Indian tribes; and my constituents have paid by the million for such protection. We think this Government was established for the protection of commerce, of navigation, of agriculture, of manufactures; and that if you put out of that protection any one class of our citizens, you do, in fact, dissolve the Union, *ipso facto*. That is my creed, so help me God! Is that the creed of either of the gentlemen before me from Alabama, (Mr. Houston and Mr. Payne?) I know no. They may think it is for the protection of the slave trade, Africa, or America; but I say it is for the protection of slavery in the States where slavery exists. Yes; I admit that the Government is for that, and I am willing to die in the defense of the Constitution, to carry that protection into execution. But I will not, under color of doing this, go for the protection of the slave trade, or for depriving the people of the *habeas corpus*, or of the trial by jury, or of the freedom of the press. I am not for that; perhaps the gentleman from Kentucky is. That is a difference of opinion. It is a fair subject for discussion in this House, for mutual compromise, for friendly consultation, and mutual accommodation after proper discussion had.

Now I will merely take the platform laid down to us by the honorable Secretary of the Navy of his purposes, wishes, and opinions, as expressed in private and in public, and claim the benefit of them for these petitioners. I will take his ground, and say that these petitioners are entitled to do the same. I believe the grounds are mistaken by them and by him. I have no fault in the doctrine. I hold that the Secretary is more responsible to his country for the avowal he has made in that letter, than these petitioners are for the language used in their petition. I claim for them the benefit of these opinions, as I do of the pamphlet quoted to us here by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhet.) I insist, I demand that this House shall not assume to be the accusers and the judges of my constituents as well as of myself. They have no authority over them. They have no right to charge them, for the exercise of their franchise as freemen, with high treason and subornation of perjury. Me the House has in its power, but not my constituents; and I say it is insolent presumption in any portion of this House to arrogate to itself this supervision over the constituent body. I say further, that, if this charge is to be referred to a select committee, I demand that these petitioners shall be heard before that committee; or, if it is to be sent to a court of justice, that they shall be heard before that court, by themselves or their counsel, and with all the benefit of witnesses and of the attendance of all who before this House charge me with any offence in having presented their petition. The gentleman from Kentucky contends that no charge of treason or of subornation of perjury is made against me, because, in his resolutions, he directs that charge against them; but I say that he has no right to bring such a charge against me before they shall have first been proved guilty before the courts of the country.

A YANKEE ARAB—The celebrated Arab chief, who has for several years buffed the French Generals that have been sent to Africa, is accompanied on all his expeditions by a regular double-edged sword, a scabbard, a veritable descendant of the old Admiral. He sports the Moorish dress, rides a magnificent Arab, heads a squadron, lays by the dolars, but refuses to change his religion.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

MR. HENRY'S LETTER.

We return to a consideration of this long-appealed to the bad passions of the people, a document which has excited the astonishment of those who looked for either talent or truth in the Confession of Faith of the leader of the Locofoco party.

The second paragraph of the letter is as follows, (and as it is all in one sentence, we would advise the reader to draw a long breath before he starts:—

"The exalted motives of patriotism, that called together at this ineluctable season of the year, at so great a distance from their homes, such a large Convention of Planters, Farmers, and Mechanics—truly representing the great industrial and agricultural classes of our population, sent forth by the spontaneous movements of the people in their primary meetings, prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party—that Convention too, in its action, influenced by no leaders, or aspiring politicians, but proceeding under the dictates of their own judgment, and zealously resolved upon the good of their suffering country—all these considerations, united with my ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles, and the deep impression that our common country is bleeding under wounds inflicted by infatuated party leaders, have determined me to accept the honored banner of my party, and to bear it with my best ability, incompatible as I know it is, with my feeble health, and the retired habits of my life, *trusting under Providence*, to the justice of our cause, and to the zealous co-operation of every Democrat, who loves his principles for the sake of his country."

"Such a large Convention," so large that 24 only out of 71 counties in the state were represented. "Such a large Convention of Planters, Farmers and Mechanics." This is intended as another compliment, we suppose, but it is equally at the expense of truth. If the people take Mr. Henry's word for it, the Convention was composed entirely of these three classes. We of course do not know the occupations of all the members, but let us take the delegation from this county, and what do we find? 2 Lawyers and 1 Law Student, out of ten delegates. Who are the individuals who figure in the Convention? Its President is a Preacher, one of its Vice Presidents a Doctor, its principal orators were Mr. Haywood, Mr. Hyatt, Col. Wheeler, Mr. Jones, Mr. Strange, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wilder, all Lawyers. And yet Mr. Henry, a Lawyer himself, so lowers himself as to fall into what his party appears to regard as a popular prejudice, and casts a slur upon his own profession! "It's an ill bird," &c. says the proverb. For our part, we have no idea of professional men being deemed more unfit for public employments, than any other class. We know many of them who will compare with persons of any other class for all the qualities that make men respectable and valuable. If Mr. Henry, as a Lawyer, is willing to admit his unworthiness, so be it; but we protest against the application of any such grovelling doctrine to any class of the people.

But it seems that the Convention, (or the people, it is not exactly clear which,) were "prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party." This would be a gross deception, if it could deceive any body. Every man in the country, including Mr. Henry, well knows, that this "distress and embarrassment" had its origin long before the Whigs had the power to rule or misrule the country. He admits the fact himself, in another part of his letter, where he says, after tracing, in a most deceptive manner, the extension of the credit system, that "in October, 1839, the U. S. Bank led off with another suspension, all the State Banks followed, and in a few short months, this mass of superincumbent debt, fell with a mighty crash upon the people, under the weight of which they have been groaning, and will continue to groan for years to come." Now here is a distinct admission, that his former assertion, that "the distress and embarrassment were brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party," is not true. The Whigs came into power on the 4th of March last, and remained in power only six months—if so long. The Executive then abandoned the Whig Congress, and left it powerless to carry out its measures of relief. But this distress under which the people are groaning, is admitted by Mr. Henry to have existed since 1839, more than a year before the Whigs came into power. The most that can with truth be urged against the Whig party is, that they have not yet been able to stay the torrent of adversity which for eight years past has been bearing down every interest in the country. It had its source in the unlawful and arbitrary removal of the deposits by Gen. Jackson; it was fed by the Specie Circular, by the creation of hundreds of mushroom Banks by the Locofoco party, to supply the place of the Monster which Jackson killed; by the orders issued to the Pet Banks to lend money freely, so that the United States Bank facilities might not be missed. This "superincumbent mass," as Mr. Henry would so elegantly express it, finally became too strong to be controlled by those who had put it in motion, and it has swept like a cataract over all which stood in its way. We thought, honestly thought, that the accession of a new Executive, with a policy different from that which had brought the evils upon us, would speedily have brought relief; and we still think, that if our President had lived, that object would

have been effected. But we repeat, that to charge this "distress and embarrassment," upon "Whig misrule," is a most gross slander—an admitted slander.

It is worthy of remark here, in passing, that though Mr. Henry says emphatically, that "the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that no concealment should be practised upon the people," yet he lies, in the course of a long and laboured history of the causes of the present "distress and embarrassment," entirely concealed from the people all knowledge of the removal of the deposits, of the Specie Circular, of the creation, by his party, of hundreds of banks from 1832 to 1836, of the orders from the Treasury Department to these banks to discount liberally, of the creation of far the greater portion of the States' debts by his party, and of the charter of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania by a Legislature of which a considerable majority of one branch belonged to his party. And yet "the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that no concealment should be practised upon the people!" Verily, truth and fair dealing find but few of their drafts honored by this Locofoco leader.

But to return. Mr. Henry compliments the Convention as being "influenced in its action by no leaders, or aspiring politicians." This looks very like a stab under the fifth rib" of Mr. Haywood, in return for his refusal to unite in the doings of the Convention, which he considered "ungentlemanly, unchristianlike, and dishonorable," but which Mr. Henry, hoping to profit thereby, is willing to regard as highly patriotic.

But the best part of this long sentence is that in which Mr. Henry professes his "ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles."

We do not profess to doubt that devotion and admiration exist at present; for the leading trait,—we had almost said the sole trait,—in Mr. Henry's character, is selfishness—and he is devoted to Democracy because he hopes thereby to induce the Democracy to devote itself to him, and elevate him to the gubernatorial Chair, upon which he has long had his eye fixed. But all men here know that he has not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, not a particle of Democratic feeling in his politics or his habits. He was an old Federalist—a Federalist of the anti-war stamp; an opponent of the Administration of Madison; and admirer of the principles and character of Alexander Hamilton, and this not only during his boyhood, but until since the Democracy, aided by the popularity of Gen. Jackson, became all powerful. Then and not until then, did Mr. Henry abandon the politics of his youth and his manhood. He professes now to think, that "should the principles of liberty which sustain this glorious Union ever be dangerously assailed, their refuge will be found within the ramparts of the States." And yet, only eight or ten years ago, when those principles were thus assailed by Gen. Jackson, did he take refuge within the ramparts of the States? No; with a bulwark of manner, which, whatever may have been thought of it at the time, calm reflection cannot but condemn, he told the half dozen Nullifiers in our Legislature, "on his own responsibility, that Nullification was Treason." He was then a Federalist; he is now a Democrat, "dyed in the wool."

In our next, we promise to say a few words respecting Mr. Henry's history of the United States Bank and of the distress and embarrassment of the country.

From the National Intelligencer.

TRUE PROPHECY.

Having met in the Cincinnati Gazette received yesterday, with an article originally published in this paper a year or two ago, entitled

"The Predictions by wise Statesmen of the consequences of the Experiment;"

and having the curiosity to peruse that article, we were absolutely startled at the life-like delineation which it shows to have been made ten years ago, of the consequences that might be expected to result from a perseverance in the wretched and foolish experiment upon the national prosperity which has brought the country to the condition it is now in. Every day, for four or five years past, we have realized more and more forcibly the truth of these predictions, and now more forcibly than ever.

Our readers will bear with us whilst we quote as follows, one or two passages, full of instruction and illustration, from the article to which we refer.

When in July, 1832, a bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, having passed both Houses of Congress and been sent to the President for his signature, was returned by him to the Senate with his objections, a solemn debate took place upon the question, arising under the Constitution, whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the President's objections; in the course of which debate, as recorded in the Register of Debates, the following remarkable passages occur:

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said: "If this situation is really to be protracted—if it have now received its death blow, and is but to wait and prepare for its final fall—the distress and ruin which it will occasion rests not with the wealthy money-holder, whose funds have found an investment in its stock; but it must come with fatal and unbroken force upon the industry, the enterprise, the public prosperity, and private comforts of the whole extended West. The Bank of the United States must withdraw its issues," &c. And then Mr. E. continued as follows: "But this is not all. You say the morals at the same time you thus rudely shake the prosperity of a people. Their first resort will be

to legislative aid, and relief laws. Now, or in other words, laws to prevent the collection of debts, (for what Legislature can withstand the appeal of a whole people suffering under a general straitening?) or, if not that, the creation of a host of banks with fictitious capital, which may seem for a time to suspend the blow, but will make it fall the heavier at last. And then, instead of the safe and sound currency which we now enjoy, we shall again have a depreciated and worthless mass of trash, which will pass into the hands of the People, and there sink into nothing, leaving to them bear the loss."

Mr. CLAYTON spoke in the same spirit: "The prediction of Mr. Ewing in 1839 must be fulfilled: 'that the destruction of the United States Bank would be followed by the establishment of paper money, he firmly believed; he might also say he knew. I was an extremely, he said, from which the House would recoil.' The former must again sell his grain in the country merchant for 80 cents a bushel at a discount of from ten to twenty, or even thirty per cent, in the nearest commercial city." &c. "The loss of confidence among men, the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the globe, overtrading and speculation on false capital in every part of the country, that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unsteady pendulum, withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction; bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us."

The Standard of the 15th, being thereunto emboldened by the five-mile letter of the Democratic Mr. Henry, breaks out in a column and a half concerning Gen. Morehead. Said column and a half abounds in knowing snubs, menacing nuds, and curious invectives, intended to set expectation on tip-toe. The old varmint does not positively say any thing; but oh, how excremently he does insinuate! It was with great difficulty that we could discover the "diamond," so deeply imbedded was it, as is usual with that valuable gem, in trash and filth. But we found that the whole article was calculated and intended to make the noble but horrible impression upon the public mind that an ice house has been fitted up on the grounds belonging to the Governor's house!! It makes the cold chills run over us to think about it! He does not break this chilling information suddenly and fully upon the reader's ears; he does not assert that such is the lamentable fact; but puts it in the form of a "damnable insinuation," as is the worst of this most accomplished "Democratic" rhetoric.

If what the Standard says be true, that Mr. Henry's "election is as certain as he lives till August"—he should not object to having a small lump of ice convenient—he'd need it to cool his parched tongue at the close of the canvass, if he wags that member with as little discretion as he handles his pen. Greensboro' Post.

Banks—Town and Country—Do those who keep up a constant attack on the Banking Institutions of the State, never reflect that the effects of their conduct are not confined to the Towns, but pervade the whole country? It is a common opinion, that Town people are the only persons who are dependent upon, or benefited by, the Banks. No opinion can be more erroneous, and the country people, to their cost, are fast finding out their mistake.

The Town merchant, who is deprived of his accustomed bank facilities, cannot, in the first place, purchase the produce of the farmer, and, in the second place, he is obliged to call in, as rapidly as possible, the debts due him in the country.

The number of suits on the dockets of the Courts of every county in this quarter of Virginia, is greater than it has been for years; and shows that the principle stated above is now in operation. The merchants in the general, are the direct recipients of bank facilities; but the farmer comes in for a share of those facilities in his transactions with the merchants, and whenever the latter are cut off from the Banks, they are obliged to press the former.

Pet. Intel.

PRISONERS AT SANTA FE.—The Legislature of Louisiana have unanimously passed Resolutions, strongly denouncing the conduct of the Mexicans and their Government, and calling upon the United States Government to act forthwith and with all possible energy. The New Orleans papers also give the proceedings of a "numerous public meeting" of her citizens on the 4th instant—which adopted the strongest Resolutions upon the subject—declaring that the Mexicans "ought not to be regarded as a civilized nation"—and calling upon the United States Government to take speedy steps to redress the manifold and glaring outrages" (which the American citizens have received)—to "do what it intends to do, and not wait the result of a tardy negotiation, which will prolong the suffering of our citizens and probably ensure their destruction." Ral. Reg.

The Senate, Friday, says the National Intelligencer, after a long time passed in Executive Session, received the nomination of James N. Barker, as First Comptroller of the Treasury Department. The vote against the confirmation was 23, to 17 in favor of it. This subject dropped, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, February 24.

We have been requested by many farmers to state, that a meeting will be held at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on Friday the 4th of March next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of an Agricultural Society. It is hoped that all who feel an interest in the improvement of Agriculture will attend on that day.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—Temperance Societies have been formed in each of the four companies of the 4th regiment of artillery, stationed at the Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor; and of the 235 men belonging to the companies, 213 have signed the total abstinence pledge. The society in one of the companies was formed in September last, that in the second in November, and the two last early in January. Since the formation of the societies only five or six members have failed to keep the pledge; and a correspondent commencing these facts to the National Intelligencer, says, that of those who have strictly adhered to the pledge, not one has been punished; in other words, that punishments have become unnecessary just in proportion to the signing of the pledge. The men have more liberty, their comforts are much increased, and their duties are performed with more cheerfulness.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Washington Irving, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

William Blackford, of Virginia, to be Charge d' Affaires to the Republic of New Granada.

The Greensborough Patriot has been somewhat enlarged and improved. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity exhibited by our enterprising neighbor.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this tribunal, since our last:

Per **KEVIN, C. J.** In *McLaurin v. Wright*, in Equity, from Richmond, directing the Bill to be dismissed.

Also in *Pool v. Glover*, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.

Per **DANIEL, J.** In *Metcalf v. Alley*, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below.

Also in *Hopkins v. Eskridge*, in Equity, from Caswell, decree for plaintiff.

Per **GASTON, J.** In *McCaskill v. McBryde*, in Equity, from Moore, setting aside the report in toto, and directing a new account.

Also in *Kinney and wife v. Rhem*, from Jones, affirming the decree, so far as it dismisses the petition in regard to the slave, &c.

Also in *Freeman v. Knight*, in Equity, from Edgecombe, directing an account.

Also in *Massey v. Belisle*, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, by which it will be seen that Louis D. Henry, esq., the Democratic candidate for Governor of this state, will be here, and it is expected he will address the citizens on Tuesday.

Hillsborough, Feb. 12, 1842.

DEAR SIR: We have been requested by many of your political friends to invite you to address the people of Orange at this place on Tuesday of our next February court. To this request we have the pleasure of adding our individual wishes that you will be with us on that day.

Be pleased to inform us at your earliest convenience, whether it will be in your power to comply with this invitation.

Very respectfully, your friends,
CAD. JONES, JR.,
JOHN BERRY,
SIDNEY SMITH,
CHS. M. LATTIMER,
LOUIS D. HENRY, esq.

Fayetteville, February 17th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. I thank you for your invitation. I will endeavor to be at Hillsborough at your County Court, Monday 28th; nothing but ill health or some unforeseen accident shall prevent.

Accept, if you please, individually and collectively, my highest regard and respects.

Respectfully, your friend,
LOUIS D. HENRY.

CAD. JONES, and others.

The Temperance Reform.—A Congressional Total Abstinence Society has been formed, embracing members and ex-members of Congress. In the list of officers of the society we see some of the distinguished names in the House of Representatives.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Friday the 11th February, after receiving petitions and memorials, and reports from committees, held an executive session, and then adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, Mr. Pierce moved to take up the resolution submitted by him some eight or ten days since, calling for information in relation to the Commission appointed to investigate the abuses said to have existed in the New York custom house. The subject was debated by Messrs. Pierce, Clay, Mangum, Buchanan, Calhoun, Woodbury and Wright.

Mr. Calhoun said he was for reform, and the only way to accomplish it was by correcting erroneous opinions in regard to the protective system and the taxing power. We robbed the people in levying taxes. It was plunder and nothing more, and reform and retrenchment could be accomplished in no other way than by correcting the erroneous doctrines which had grown up here in regard to the taxing. He had voted alone for years, and feared that he should have to go on and vote alone, as he certainly should.

Mr. Woodbury, after commenting upon the Land bill very briefly, entered into some comparison and detail to sustain his position.

Mr. Clay hoped the fact that a new opponent had come into the field would be an excuse for his continuing the discussion. The Senator had spoken of the land bill as a measure which had taken a large amount of revenue from the Department—an amount equal to three millions of dollars—when, as the Senator must know, and as he did know, there were not eight hundred thousand dollars which had been derived the last year from this source, or which could be derived from it.

The facts of the Senator existed but in his imagination. It was known, too, that the Land bill did not go into operation until the present year, and that therefore, its passage could not by any possibility of means have affected the receipts in the Treasury. Was there, therefore, any excuse on the part of the Senator, which, as a patriot, he could give for the opposition to measures necessary to keep the Government alive? And did the Senator mean to say that all other measures should be opposed because this Land bill had been sustained and carried through, after a ten years' consideration in both Houses of Congress and an ultimate approval by the People? Will he persist, too, in saying that the Land bill extracted three millions from the Treasury, when he knows that nothing like three millions can be realized this year, or any year, except in a state of times altogether improved upon any thing we have had or have a right to expect? And he would once more hint it to the Senator from New Hampshire, if he could find excuse for withholding supplies by refusing, as he had, to vote for a bill even imposing a tax upon mere luxuries?

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate very briefly in regard to the resolution, and intimated that there was (in the motion to lay upon the table) a design to suppress information.

Mr. Mangum expressed himself amazed by such an inference as that which had just been made by the Senator from New York. He wished for the information called for in the resolution. He wished for all the information which could be obtained, and for much more in regard to the frauds in the New York custom-house. He believed that frauds had existed for many years in the New York custom-house under preceding administrations, and that they existed under the present administration. It might be necessary to continue this examination, by the establishment of a joint commission of the two Houses of Congress. In four or five days the report would be made, and when that was submitted we should better know what was desired.

Mr. Mangum's motion to lay on the table was then decided in the affirmative—yeas 19, nays 17. And the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Clay, in compliance with a promise made a few days previous, introduced the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loans or by treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient

revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. *Resolved*, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond to rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a net revenue of twenty six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. *Resolved*, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That the provisions of the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

7. *Resolved*, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. *Resolved*, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Clay named Thursday week as the day for their consideration; but said he was disposed to consult the wishes of the Senate in regard to the time. He would propose the day named if there were no objections.

Mr. Calhoun suggested that on that day the Senate should resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union. The resolutions proposed a violation of the compromise act, and an entire change of various measures, all of which were most important.

Mr. Clay had no objection to the suggestion if the Senator from South Carolina desired it. He did not mean to anticipate discussion, but, when the subject came up, he should endeavor to show that the measure was no violation of the compromise act. He was sure he could show this, or at any rate should make the effort. When the resolutions came up, the Senate could then act upon the motion to go into committee of the whole.

The resolutions were then ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to bring in a bill to amend the bankrupt law in certain particulars.

The Senate took up the private calendar, and several bills were considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

On Thursday, the Senate was again occupied in the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

On Friday, the Senate was occupied in the consideration of private bills, except a brief interval of debate upon the presentation of a memorial concerning the tariff. After which, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday the 11th of February, the resolution authorizing the committee on Manufactures to employ a clerk, was farther considered, and laid on the table—yeas 97, nays 89.

The House then took up the bills on the private calendar, several of which were acted upon in committee of the whole.

On Monday, Messrs. Mark A. Cooper, R. Chapman, and Isaac Holmes, three of the members who had been appointed to fill vacancies in the committee on foreign relations, addressed letters to the Speaker desiring to be excused from serving on said committee. The question being submitted to the house, they were excused by an almost unanimous vote.

Petitions and memorials being called

for in the order of the states and territories, and having been gone through with, (the first time in one day for a long period,) the house adjourned.

On Tuesday, the most important transaction was the passage of the bill suspending for a limited time the provision in the charter of the Banks of the District of Columbia which prohibits the re-issue of the notes of non-specie-paying banks after the 1st of March.

On Wednesday, the general appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, but very little progress was made, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

On Thursday, the report of the committee on retrenchment was considered during the morning hour.

Mr. Cushing, from the select committee on finances and the currency, to whom had been referred the exchequer plan of the President, made a report in part, accompanied with a bill.

Mr. G. Davis, not agreeing with the majority of the committee, made a counter report, which concluded as follows:

"The undersigned, from this reasoning, comes to the conclusion that, in practical operation, the Exchequer Board, as modelled by the committee, would be simply a depository of the public revenue, a mere Sub-Treasury, with 'the specie clause' severely excluded, as it allows the notes of specie paying banks to be paid in discharge of the public dues only when they are convertible into gold and silver at the places where received. It is a Sub-Treasury more expensive and more liable to abuse than the one which the American People have so signally condemned, and to the repeal of which the present Executive stands pledged by his recognition that it was one of the cardinal questions in the last Presidential election; and he has solemnly conformed his official action to that judgment of this great tribunal by approving the bill for its repeal. It would be powerless to effect any thing to restrain excessive issues of banks, to purify their present spurious circulation, to aid them in a return to specie payments, or to coerce them to that duty, beyond the mere Treasury operation of excluding from the public receipts all notes that are not convertible into gold and silver. So far as it would furnish circulation, it would exclude a better one; it would enlarge considerably Executive patronage and Government expenses. It can do nothing to facilitate and cheapen exchanges, to aid commerce, to restore general confidence, to bring back to the country its lost prosperity. Wherefore, the undersigned recommends to the House to reject wholly and in detail this scheme, both in the form which it came from the Executive, and in the less imposing one into which it has been moulded by the majority of the committee. He concurs fully in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Webster on a similar occasion, 'it is better to do nothing than to do mischief.'"

Twenty-five hundred extra copies of both reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barnard, gave notice that, at a proper time, he intended to offer a substitute, if not for the whole, at least for that part of the bill reported from the Currency Committee which relates to currency; the substitute to provide for an authority to the Secretary of the Treasury, without other machinery, to issue, in payment of public dues and in exchange for gold and silver, exchequer bills, of denominations and in a form fit to circulate as money, not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars; to be issued on a competent specie basis, say one dollar to three; to be payable, on demand, in gold and silver, at the city of New York, the commercial centre of the Union, and receivable in payment of all public dues.

On Friday, the House, after receiving reports of two or three bills, passed over the unfinished business of the morning hour, (the Retrenchment Report,) and resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Some little progress was made therein, and the committee rose in the midst of an unfinished debate on a motion of Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, to amend the bill by providing that hereafter no stationery shall be allowed, at the public expense, to members of Congress.

Mr. Caruthers, of Tennessee, Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, and Mr. Meriwether, of Georgia, were announced by the Speaker as members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Messrs. Holmes, Chapman, and M. A. Cooper, resigned.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Captain Bacon's District, held on Tuesday, the 22d inst., Capt. Joseph G. Bacon was called to the chair, and John C. Douglas appointed secretary.

On motion the following persons were appointed Delegates to represent this District in the Whig meeting to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of February Court:

Adam Douglas, John C. Douglas, John J. Freeland, Jacob Jackson, James Jackson, secy., James Lewis, Allen Brown, Eli Hill, Thos. W. Holden, A. G. Jackson, John Walker, William Walker, Levi Whitted, William Holden, and John Nichols.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

JOS. G. BACON, CH'N.
JOHN C. DOUGLAS, Sec'y.

It was thought advisable that another meeting should be held for appointing Delegates to the Whig Convention to be held at May Court for the nomination of candidates, and the 2d Saturday in May was fixed upon for that purpose.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Orange, held at George A. Mebane's, esq., on Saturday the 12th inst., William H. Goodloe, esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. D. D. Paul and C. C. Smith were appointed secretaries.

The chairman then appointed Thomas P. Paul, John Stevens, William J. Riley, William Mebane and James Woods, to prepare resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting.

Whereupon, the above committee introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a Convention should be held in Hillsborough, on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of selecting and nominating candidates to represent the county of Orange in the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our friends throughout the county, to hold public meetings in each Captain's District, and appoint Delegates to attend the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That George A. Mebane, esq., Maj. P. Nelson, Col. David Tate, Charles C. Smith and James Riley, senr., be appointed Delegates to represent this District (Mason Hall,) in the aforesaid Convention.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Delegates appointed under the last resolution.

Resolved, That the editor of the Recorder be requested to publish these proceedings.

WM. H. GOODLOE, CH'N.
D. D. PAUL, } Secretaries.
C. C. SMITH, }

Relics of the President.—Captain Jepson, of the schooner *Mohawk*, from the Cape de Verde Islands, arrived yesterday, reports that the stern post of the President and several water casks bearing her name had been picked up by a vessel and carried into St. Nicholas.

This information the Captain obtained from a respectable English gentleman, who had seen these sole remains of this ill-fated steamer. The latitude and longitude where they were picked up is not given.

From the log book of the brig *Poulton*, Captain Moul, of Baltimore, arrived here a few days since from Smyrna, we take the following extract in connexion with the above:

"July 12, 11 A. M., lat. 40 21 N., long. 36 16 W. from New York for Smyrna, passed a large piece of wreck, sixty feet long, thirty to forty wide, and looked like the broad side of a steamboat. It appeared to be part of the main channels, having four dead-eyes, with turned moulding and long flat iron straps. Her hull was black, with a broad white streak, and large painted black spots. There was a bite of a hammer over a piece of wood, apparently part of the guards."

This is said, by persons who know, to be a correct description of the painting, &c. of the President.

Good Effects of the Bankrupt Law.—The New York Evening Post, in commenting on the small number of applications for the benefit of this law on Wednesday, remarks:

"The fewness of applications may be in part accounted for by the fact that many persons who had spoken of taking the benefit of the act entered into compromise with their creditors. One gentleman of the bar, who had been engaged to present twenty applications, found that sixteen of his clients had made arrangements with their creditors before the law took effect."

Here, then, we have evidence at once that persons who could not settle with their creditors before the Bankrupt Law went into operation, are now enabled to do so. We regard this as a good omen in regard to that humane law.

N. Y. Eng.

Miss Jane Orang Outang.—This most singular animal is creating quite a sensation in this city. Those who have been to see her were highly entertained. She played with a little top-log as it were her own offspring; called into action the same propensities; hid, crouched, watched, and sprang upon it, with the same consciousness of affection that characterizes the race. An apple was given to her, but being immediately taken away, nothing could exceed her displeasure; she kicked and jumped and screamed, to the amusement of every one in the room, refusing all consolation until her appetite was satisfied, and then all was peace and quiet—the smile mounted her cheeks, and the crowing laugh of joy assumed the place of the scream of displeasure. She drank water from a wine glass, smothered herself with needle and thread, and walked erect. The action of the stomach, heart and lungs, the formation of her head, arms, legs, and feet, and even the development of her phrenological organs, does not differ materially from those of a human being. We con-

sider her the greatest natural curiosity ever in this country. *Hillsborough Transcript.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—What ever apprehension, (says the "National Intelligencer,") has been felt by the friends of the Bankrupt Law, of the postponement of its operation, was effectually put at rest by a vote taken in the Senate yesterday. The bill introduced by Mr. Benton, having reached a stage in which it could be acted upon, no disposition being shown to debate it, the question was put, in due course, upon whether it should be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative by a majority of five to one. So the bill was referred; and the question is settled beyond the hope or the fear of further agitation, that the Bankrupt Law will have its full effect until the public to be shall demand its repeal.

Our last Lynchburg Virginian says that two hundred names have recently been added to the pledge in that place.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 12th says that eight hundred persons in that town had joined the total abstinence society with the two weeks preceding.

Greensboro' Pat.

A Rich Merchant.—How goes the great merchant of Canton, paid \$929,000 of the six millions levied upon that city by the British. Besides this, he recently lost by the burning of the two pack-houses \$750,000. Notwithstanding all this, there is no news of his "sequestration."

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. LUTHER CLEGG, of Chatham, to Miss JANE THOMPSON, second daughter of William Thompson, esq.

In Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, by Rev. Adam Gilechrist, the Rev. FREDERICK K. NASH, son of Judge Nash, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Judge Potter.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, February 14.	
Cotton,	71 a 81
Tobacco—Long,	2 26 a 2 86
Leaf,	3 50 a 5 25
Fayetteville, February 16.	
Flour,	5 50 a 6 50
Salt—(sack),	2 25 a 3 00
(bushel),	60 a 60
Cotton,	7 a 8
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	
24 Thursday,	6 28 5 32
25 Friday,	6 26 5 33
26 Saturday,	6 25 5 35
27 Sunday,	6 24 5 36
28 Monday,	6 23 5 37
1 Tuesday,	6 22 5 38
2 Wednesday,	6 21 5 39

Attention!—TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the court house in Hillsborough, on Sunday the 13th of March next, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain.

CHS. S. WARREN, O. S.
February 23. 12—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son HENDERSON WOODS is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his own contracts in as full and perfect a manner as though he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

HENDERSON WOODS.

February 23 13—

Whig Meeting.

A meeting of the Whigs of Orange will be held at the Masonic Lodge in this place on Tuesday of February Court, preparatory to the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble at Raleigh on the 4th of April next. From information received, it is believed that the Whigs will be found wide awake, and that the Convention at Raleigh will be a larger assembly than has heretofore been brought together on a similar occasion in this state. "Old Orange" will be expected to do her duty.

February 15. 11—

Whig Meeting.

A meeting will be held at John Bane's Store, on Saturday the 26th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig Convention to be held in Hillsborough at May Court. A full attendance of the Whigs of the neighborhood is expected.

February 13. 13—

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Orange, will be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Wednesday of February Court, at early candle-light. Messrs. Stephen Moore and Charles L. Cooley have been appointed to address the meeting on that occasion. The citizens of the county generally are invited to attend.

February 14. 11—

Cash for Flax-seed.

THE subscriber will give one dollar and twenty five cents per bushel for good clean Flax seed, if delivered at his mills by the first of March.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Essex Mills, Feb. 2. 09-30

